

It is suggested that the earlier in life it is read and its recommendations followed, the sooner a degree of control of this problem will be established. It is hoped that this book will be widely read by the lay public as well as by medically allied professional health personnel.

HENRY J. BAKST

THE ECOLOGY OF WASTE WATER TREATMENT—By H. A. Hawkes. New York, N. Y.: Pergamon Press Book, Macmillan (60 Fifth Ave.), 1963. 203 pp. Price, \$5.

The need for information concerning biological waste treatment systems is extremely great. "The aim of this book is to provide some understanding of the biological aspects of waste water treatment for the nonbiologist employed in this field." Unfortunately, the book falls short of fulfilling its intended aim.

At best this book presents a general survey of the British viewpoint of activated sludge and "bacteria beds," better known in this country as trickling filters. Since British experience with the biology of activated sludge is limited in comparison with trickling filters, it is not unusual that more than twice the space is devoted to trickling filters than to activated sludge. The summary of British studies on the "grazing fauna" of trickling filters is excellent.

Engineers and treatment plant operators will find this book of limited value as the author presents only a general description of design and operational criteria of activated sludge systems and trickling filters. Although the book represents a compilation of a large quantity of published research on biological waste treatment systems, it needs discrimination to distinguish between the significant research and the trivia that clogs the literature. The net effect is for the significant parts of the book to be lost in the mass of insignificant items.

The nonbiologists for whom this book was intended will not find the technical

terms defined in the text; nor will they find the general discussion of "the relevant aspects of biology" in sufficient depth to be useful.

It is unfortunate that such a broad title has been used for such a narrow discussion. No information is presented as to the ecology of oxidation ponds or anaerobic digestion systems. This deficiency definitely limits the value of this book for engineers in the United States.

In spite of this shortcoming, engineers seeking more information on the biology of trickling filters will find significant information that has not been readily available in this country.

ROSS E. MCKINNEY

RESEARCH ON FATAL HIGHWAY COLLISIONS—By Alfred L. Moseley, et al. Boston, Mass.: Harvard Medical School (25 Shattuck St.), 1963. Papers 1961-1962, 90 pp.; Papers 1962-1963, 257 pp. Free.

This is a collection of 20 papers by seven authors reporting on investigations of fatal automobile accidents. The work was supported by U. S. Public Health Service, research grant AC-49, under the direction of Alfred L. Moseley (257 pp.). An additional nine papers relating to this project were published as a collection in 1962 (90 pp.).

Five papers describe methodology. Among these, three relate to mechanical aspects of accident reconstruction, one to driver identification, and one to psychiatric examinations.

Three papers are detailed reports which illustrate (1) a confusing road situation, (2) irresponsible and ineffective driver and pedestrian, and (3) a defective vehicle.

Among the 12 miscellaneous papers are some of interest to medical people: a discussion of automobile suicide and homicide, "Social Context of Alcohol in Traffic Cases," and "Some Social and Psychiatric Problems Arising from Automobile Accidents."

Problems of health, alcohol, drugs or fatigue, although mentioned in some of the papers, are not particularly discussed. There are many vivid descriptions of accidents but no summary of cases studied to suggest frequency with which various factors contribute to the accidents studied. In general, the papers emphasize the mechanical aspects of the accidents and investigations to a greater extent than the human factors. Perhaps the emphasis on mechanics is natural in papers which are not final reports because one must discover how accidents happen before he can judge why.

J. STANNARD BAKER

CAREER TRAINING IN CHILD PSYCHI-

ATRY—Report of the Conference on Training in Child Psychiatry, Washington, D. C., 1963. Washington, D. C.: American Psychiatric Association (1700 Eighteenth Street, N.W.), 1964. 260 pp. Price, \$3.

The first one-half of this book is a substantive account of a conference on training in child psychiatry sponsored by the American Academy of Child Psychiatry and the American Psychiatric Association which was attended by leaders in the field.

The topics covered include: an enumeration of the skills and ability required by the child psychiatrist, a review of the historical developments of psychiatric clinics for children, the process of development of the professional in the field, the relation of general psychiatry to child psychiatry, and the content and methods of training the child psychiatrist.

The second half consists of a number of appendixes including: requirements and regulations of the certifying organizations in the field and a bibliography.

This book gives an overview of the field of child psychiatry. It also points out three areas in which special training is needed; that of developing mem-

bers for university faculties, teaching skills and knowledge for community consultation at the advanced level, and research. In addition, a recommendation is made that a program similar to what the Joint Commission on Mental Health and Illness did in presenting a program for mental illness be done in comparable style for the problem of childhood mental illness. This book can be recommended to the members of any public health agency that uses child psychiatrists as consultants to their program, as well as being required reading for those associated with training programs in child psychiatry.

The 148 pages of the first half of this book merely whet the appetite about a field as complex as this one. It is to be hoped that many of the working papers of the conference will be published elsewhere. DAVID S. SANDERS

PROGRESSIVE PATIENT CARE—An Anthology. Edited by Lewis E. Weeks and John R. Griffith. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Press, 1964. 385 pp. Price, \$5.

Like a smorgasbord, an anthology should be varied, piquant, attractive, and satisfying. This compilation of papers from the hospital and public health literature published during the last several years samples the full range of publications delineating and defining the organization of patient care services. Its content varies from a general introduction by Dr. Jack C. Haldeman, under whose leadership the progressive patient care concept was developed, to detailed studies of the function of the various components of this concept. Piquancy depends upon one's taste and here there is to be found the flavor of reactions to the concept by administrators as well as by researchers. Attractiveness is a function of format and variety and in this characteristic there is little to quarrel with. Satisfaction is to be found in the richness of the basic